

Primary Data (Continued)

□ The Initiating Group Survey

Individuals identified as key informants by local government officials (County Executive, Mayor of Clarksville, County Health Department Director) completed this survey. These individuals represented the diversity within the county in terms of race, sex, profession, and residence. The “key informants” were invited to attend a community meeting to learn more about the “Community Diagnosis” initiative and consider a commitment to serve on the county health council. The Initiating Group Survey includes questions regarding the county’s strengths, major health problems, and programs and/or resources needed to improve the health status of residents. A summary of the Initiating Group Survey is included as Appendix D.

Secondary Data

The Montgomery County Health Council reviewed an extensive amount of data sets comparing the health status of the county with the Mid-Cumberland Region and the State of Tennessee. The secondary data sets (information already collected from other sources for other purposes) were assembled by the State Office of Assessment & Planning. Data sets that are routinely collected by the Department of Health, as well as other state departments and agencies, were assembled and distributed to council members. Additional comparative information was taken from the Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth’s “Kid’s Count” report, the Tennessee Judiciary’s Statistical Services, the Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the Department of Safety, and the 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. A Data Summary is attached as Appendix E.

□ Mortality and Morbidity

Death and Disease indicators covering the twelve-year period from 1983-1994 were presented for the county, region, and state. This data was presented in chart form using three-year moving averages to smooth the trend lines and eliminate wide fluctuations in year-to-year rates that create distortions. Included in the Mortality and Morbidity were the following indicators:

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| ▪ Birth Rate | ▪ Pregnancy Rate |
| ▪ Fetal Death Rate | ▪ Percent Births with Low Birthweight |
| ▪ Infant Death Rate | ▪ Percent Births with High Risk Characteristics |
| ▪ Neonatal Death Rate | ▪ Crude Mortality Rate |
| ▪ Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rate | ▪ Motor Vehicle Accident Death Rate |
| ▪ Violent Death Rate | ▪ Nonmotor Vehicle Accident Death Rate |
| ▪ Vaccine Preventable Disease Rate | ▪ Tuberculosis Disease Rate |
| ▪ Chlamydia Rate | ▪ Syphilis Rate |
| ▪ Gonorrhea Rate | ▪ Leading Causes of Death Rate (Ages 1-4) |
| ▪ Leading Causes of Death Rate (Ages 5-14) | ▪ Leading Causes of Death Rate (Ages 15-24) |
| ▪ Leading Causes of Death Rate (Ages 25-44) | ▪ Leading Causes of Death Rate (Ages 45-64) |
| ▪ Leading Causes of Death Rate (Ages 65 +) | ▪ Leading Causes of Death (Based on “Years of Productive Life Lost”) |
| ▪ Cancer Incidence Rate (1990-1992) | |